the Indiana State Sentinel.

VOL: XXXI--NO. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 1,565.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

And Party Have Arrived in Washington.

Washington, March 16 .- Ex-Senator Jos. E. McDonald, Hon. John C. Shoemaker, 8 ate Senators Rufus Mages and L. C. Bailey, and Mr. J. P. Frenzel reached Washington tetween 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. They were due here last night, but missed connections and Isid over twelve hours at Cincinnati. Hundreds of McDonald's friends have called upon him at his rooms, at the Arlington, to-day and to-night. They were most perdially received, and without any formalities whatever. Colonel Richard J. Bright has been with him constantly, and presented the callers as they appeared. Near noon, accompanied by Voorhees, Bright, Stockslager, and those who came with him this morning. McDonald called upon the President and remained some time. After they left Cleveand expressed himself as being even bett-r leased with the noble and brainy Hoos er

"Around the city to-day there were all sorts of reports concerning the object of ex-Sanator McDonald's visit here at this time. Many said he was going on a mission abroad, others that he came to settle the question of the control of the offices in his State, still others that there was to be a place made for him in the Cabinet before long, and that the President had requested him to come here that a talk might be had about it. The Senater's best friends say he came merely to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate, and that he neither expects nor desires political honors, or interference in matters in his State, as he is to come to the Senate two years hence, if the Legislature is then Democratic, and he wishes to remain out of politics until then. This is the most likely theory of it it seems."

Callers at the White House-Court Martial of General Hazen-Other Official News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Among the President's callers to-day were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Vice President Hendricks, Secretary Bayard, Sanator Voorhees and ex Sanaator McDonald. Mr. Fairchild to-day assumed the duties of

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The Navy Department to-day instructed mmander Wildes, of the Yankic, now at ew Orleans, to supply the vessel with fuel and provisions as soon as possible and go to to Livingstone, Guatemala. On arrival there he is to communicate immediately with the | the withdrawal of that sent in last session. merican officials at that place, and use very exertion to protect American interests.

of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal General Sheridan received a telegram from deneral Hatch this morning, stating that I on the receipt of the President's proclaconcerning the Oklahoma lands, lost of those preparing to invade the Indian Territory decided to return home.

he President nominated Joseph S. Miller,

It is authoritatively learned that there is so truth in the report cabled from a Paris | to night, in the Congregational Church, on swepaper that the Chinese Government has | "Evolution and Revolution." ked the mediation of the United States with

It is understood that General Foster will be retained as Minister to Spain for the sent, with a view to conducting negotiions for a more favorable treaty, and that he will probably return to Madrid in the

come of a fortnight. A dozen or more officials at the Naval Obervatory squinted at the sun to-day through ugh smoked glasses and small-sized instru-"Ain't she a daisy?" observed a classal looking individual, wearing a dressingown and red skull cap He ceased squintog sud handed his glass to a companion. She's hit him," came from a small wooden uilding, out of which the telescope prouded, where an observer was intently atching for the contact of moon and sun. here was a hurried rush to a similar buildsome fifly feet away, a siamming doors and closing of red and yelwindows, and the scientist began taking otographs of the eclipse of the sun at e rate of three a minute. Heavy clouds becared the sun the greater part of the afernoon, so but four observations could be ken. A fraction more than one-half was vered at one time as observed at this point, and this was the greatest portion concealed uring the afternoon; while prevented from alding as many observations and photoraphs as desired, the officers at the obser-

th these objected as well pleased those obtained. be Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collector of Customs at New York to e immediate investigation of the mannent of the large office at New York, a view of ascertaining whether the uplaints growing out of the treatment of engers and their baggage is well founded. delegation of about 200 Christian orkers, mostly ladies, composed mainly of Woman's Temperance Union and Temance Alliance of the District, called at e White House to-day. Miss Cleveland rewed them in the Blue Parlor. The call as not for the purpose of making any reests regarding temperance matters, but as La Feira, who addressed Miss Cleveland half of the visitors, stated they simply red to pay their respects, and to express dence in her Christian character, that as mistress of the White House onld perform her duty. A small plush to pass that the advocates of a sound and honest revenue system will not be found unequal to it. In affairs ribed. Miss Cleveland, in reply, expressed of this sort it is best to have no concealappreciation of the delicate manner in | ments. ich the visit was made and her pleasure at seting the visitors. The members of the | might have evaded an issue by the familiar egation then passed into the East Room, ere they were introduced to the President. te Senate confirmed General Black as

missioner of Pensions. egretary Lamar has addressed a letter of actions to the Commissioner of the aral Land Office concerning the disposiof the ferfeited land grant of the Texas fic Railroad, directing that notice be n by publication for at least thirty days ch of the several districts that the lands been restored to the public domain, hat the books of the respective officers pen for entry and location of the same 50 per sore, as provided for under the pre emption and other general of the United States relating to the disof unoccapied public lands.

neral Hezen testified in his own behalf se the Court Martial to-day. He aded writing the articles'in controversy, he said he intended no disrespect or dis riesy to the Secretary of War. He gave is resson for making the statements that ad been held to the most serious rebility for not effectively rescaing the reely party; that it had been published e world that he was in fault, and n bis owe defense he simply wished to | half a century.

power to have him rescued. The Secretary of War, in his annual report, has largely | notes. He began to write them out. One confirmed the opinion expressed in press of his friends to'd me the other day that that he (Hazen) was responsible for the death of these men. The report made him either wilfully culpable and neglectful and inefficient in his work. Neither was true. He wrote the letters simply to relieve him-self of that blemish upon his record which

the Secretary's report had wrongfully placed there. In an argument upon an objection Judge Mackey, counsel for General Hazen, said: "We know that the prosecution does not want to touch Cape Sabine. The accuser does not want to face the horrors. We propose to show the animus of the accuserthat he was imbued with malice so deep and deadly against the Chief Signal Officer of the army that he became blind upon any question touching arctic matters, suggesting his deep and tireless hate; that, indeed, his very body exhaled malice whenever the Chief Signal Officer was named." Judge

Mackey then called the attention of the witness to the fact that his letter to tna Secretary, dated February 17, last, was endorsed by the Secretary as having been received at the War Department February 26, and also the fact that a statement concernug the contents of this letter was published in the Chicago Tribune February 25, and asked where the letter was kept prior to

General Hazen replied it was kept in his

Judge Mackey asked whether, within a recent period, official letters have not been purioined from the desks in the Signal Office and taken to the Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate objected to this. Judge Mackey said the purpose of the defense is to negative the presumption that the accused circulated the contents of this letter. He said he proposed to show that letters had been purloined from desks in the Signal Office and taken to the Secretary of War by the person purloining the letters. He said they wanted to show the general course of the administration with reference to the Chief Signal Officer-that nothing was sate or sacred in the office of the Chief Signal Officer from the hand of the Secretary of War

The Judge Advocate said he did not feel called upon to reply to the insinuations of counsel with respect to the Secretary of War. That official, he said, needed no defense at his hands, and the attacks upon him were in very bad taste, to say the least. Witthout concluding the examination of

General Hazen the court adjourned. The Senate in executive session to-day had under consideration the State of affairs in Central America, and a short message from the Secretary of State in answer to the Senate resolution of last week was read, giving a history of Bariros' project for the union of all the Central American States, together with the steps taken by Mexico in view of the threatened complications. All the points in the narrations have already been

Some discussion took, place regarding the propriety of declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that steps should be taken to protect the rights of this countries. Nicaragua under the pending canal treaty. The point was made that the Senate had no knowledge of the pendency of the canal treaty since Adjourned without action.

Ex-President Arthur made a social call upon President Cleveland this afternoon. He was driven to the White House in the carriage of Mr. Frelinghuysen, whose guest he is, about 5 o'clock, and was at once schered into the presence of the President, who gave him a cordial greeting. The visit lasted half an hour.

The President, accompanied by his sisters, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, attended a lecture given by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

The constant rush of visitors to the Execative Mansion has compelled the President to limit his office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock, except on Cabinet days, when they will be from 10 to 12 o'clock. An hour will be set apart every afternoon for those wishing to pay their respects. The President will receive no person outside of the hours specified except by special appointment, as he desires to reserve the afternoons and evenings for the consideration of public business.

What Watterson Says About the Appoint-

ment of Miller and the System of Revenue in General,

Louisville, Ky., March 16 .- Of the defeat of Phil Thompson and the appointment of Miller for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Watterson will say in to-morrow morning's Courier-Journal. We are not prepared to accept the defeat of Phil Thompson as a declaration of war by the President upon the friends of revenue reform, nor the appointment of Miller, of West Virginia, as evidence that it is the purpose of the administration to set itself against the internal revenue taxes, which pay more than one-third of the expense of the Government, and without which there could be no adequate reduction of Custom-house duties. Personally and locally, we very much regret the decision, but we trust that the apprehension of those who have a right to a fair interpretation and execution of the internal revenue laws, and have regarded the West Virginian as hostile to them and their interests, will be disappointed. The question is economic, not moral, and we shall be slow to believe that it will be treated by the President and his advisers in a parrow spirit. It will be given out, of course, that this is a triumph of Mr. Randall over Mr. Carlisle. That, however, will depend altogether upon future developments. If the President allies himself to Mr. Randall he will do it openly and not clandes-tinely. If he does it will involve a hopeless split of the party and a new array of political forces. We want no such conflict, and shall do all in our power to avoid it. But if, sgainst the protest of an overwhelming majority of Democrats, it should come going out to meet them. The President

expedient of appointing a third party, neutral, or he may consider, and he may be right in considering, that there is no issue at all. To our mind and imperfect knowledge we are inclined to think that there is, and that it is not encouraging to the friends of real revenue reform, but we shall wait with

A Book to Be Published at the Death of

equanimity the course of results.'

Doorkeeper Bassett. Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- When Assistant Doorkeeper Basset, of the Senate, dies there will issue a book which promises to be rich, rare and racy. Bassett entered the Senate as a page more than fifty years ago, and has been with the Senstors continuously ever since. He is upwards of seventy years old His hair and beard are as long and white as the driven snow, and his appearance extremely patriarchal. He has been one of the boys in his day, and knows the ups and dewns, ins and outs of Senators, and their troe and false sides to a dot for more than

the fact that Greely could have been ! Two or three decades sgo Bassett con-

rescued, and that he (Hazen) did all in his | crived the idea of publishing a book about the Senators, and began taking capious when the old man died the book would be immediately published; that it is completed up to date, and could be sent to press any day. I saked why he did not publish it now and resp some of the benefits of it.

"Because," replied the friend, "if he were to print it now, it would probably result in his dismissal from his place and make him trouble." "Then it is personal?" "Very personal. It deals of that portion

of the lives of public men that all of us want to cover with charity and darkness. There are a large number of Representatives mentioned in the manuscript, and the publication will be an interesting one."

What a Red-Hot Hoosier Republican Says. Special to the Sentine'.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- A red-hot Hoosier Republican was overheard at the National this morning, giving Colonel Matson, of the Bloomington district, a splendid go-off. haid be:

"However other Democrats may feel toward soldiers and their widows and orphans, there is no discount in that direction on Colonel Matson, and I speak by the card, too. I accidentally be-came interested in the case of a poor woman in Ohio, who put in a claim for a pension for the Ohio, who put in a claim for a pension for the loss of her only son, who was her sole support while living. There were some tecnnical difficulties in the way, but Colonel Matson took hold of the care and put it through in short order. And he did not do it, either, just because it was right and his Sury, but his bearing, and words, and action, showed that his heart went with his vote, and he locked as if it did his soul good to help the poor old mother of the dead soldier. I tell you," continued the Hoosier Republican, "if we must have a Democratic House, Colonel Matson should be kept at the head of the Invalid Pension Committee, The soldiers—living or dead—will almittee. The soldiers-living or dead-will al-ways get full justice at the hands of Colonel Mat-

Will Follow the President's Example.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, March 14.-Reports from the White House are to the effect that President Cleveland begins work at his desk at 8:45 a. m., and with his coat off. His early hours of work have produced the idea that all the rest of the world should go to work at 8 p. m.—In the departments especially. By doing this, it is said, at least 25 per cent. of the force in each department can be disposed with, and that a commission will soon be appointed to go through the various departments and point out where reductions can be made with profit. "Is this what we are here for?" ask the office-teekers, "to see offices busted up and dis-pensed with, just as they are ready to fall into our And then they add (sotto voce) "not by a blanked sight!"

The Oklahoma Lands. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- In view of the proclamation of the President, relating to the Oklahoma country, General James B. Weaver. Congressman-elect from lows, and ex-Congressman Sidney Clark, of Kansas, representing the Oklahoma set-tlers, have sent the following telegram: WASHINGTON, March 14, 1885.

Captain W. L. Couch, Arkansas City, Kas.: The President is of the opinion that further negotistions with the Creeks and Seminoles. contemplated by the recent action Congress, is necessary to author-the settlement of Oklahoma. His proclamation of yesterday is intended to eject the cattle syndicate on the one hand and suspend on the other the settlement of the country, pending negotiations. We have earnestly urged upon the Secretary of the Interior, in view of the exigencles of the situation, to proceed at once to con-clude the negotiations, and place upon the com-mission a representative of the settlers. We deem mission a representative of the settlers. We deem it best for all parties to await the contemplated action. It must be understoed that the corrupt conspiracy by which the lands in the Oklahoma country, and the whole Indian Terrifory, have been filegally occupied by the cattle kings is strongly defended here by powerful financial influences. This conspiracy has been for years, and is now represented here by persons holding high positions in the Governby persons holding high positions in the Govern-

lic opinion and the privileges of constant commu-nication with all departments of the Government, are persistent in their misrepresentations. They who attack here any of the great wrongs which have fastened themselves upon the Government, undertake a task of great magnitude, but we shall continue to urge with confidence upon President Cleveland's administration a reversal of the bad policy of former years. The only safety for the people is sharply defined public opinion arrising above all party distinctions, and demanding that the public domain shall be held sacred as heritage for actual settlers.

SIDNEY CLARKE,

Hazen's Court Martial -The Diplomatic Corps Visit the Executive Mansion-Secretary Manning Reducing Expenses, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 13-In the Hazen Court Martial this afternoon the counsel for the defense caused a sensation in the court by a statement in connection with the examination of Edmund Hudson, editor of the Capitol, of this city, that they would prove that the articles published in the Chicago Tribune and Washington Capitol, assailing General Hazen and giving the first information to the public of his having written a letter to the Secretary of War, throwing the blame for the tragic termination of the Greely Expedition upon that official, had been inspired by the Secretary of War, and they would trace them to his desk and to his

The War Department having agreed to pay the stenographer his proper bills, he re-sumed his work. With some unimportant testimony from Captain Mills, of the Signal Office, the prosecution rested the case. The defense had not concluded the examination

of Mr. Hudson when the court adjourned. The message withdrawing the treaties was very short. It assigns no other reason for their withdrawal than re-examination. The President received the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies of their families in the Blue Parlor of the Executive Mansion this afternoon. He was assisted by his sisters, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt. The members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their families were also in attendance. The visitors were formally presented to the President and the ladies of his family by the Secretary of State. The reception lasted about an hour, and all the foreign representatives called to pay their respects.

The first decided action of Secretary Man-

ning in regard to changes in the force under the Treasury Department, was announced this morning. It consists of a material reduction of the force in the special agents' divisions, whereby it is expected a saving of \$40,000 annually will be effected. The sercountry have been dispensed with, and no-tices to that effect mailed to them to day. The list includes six special agents, twentysix special inspectors of customs, and ten employes whose names are borne on the so-called "fraud roll." This action reduces the number of sgents to twenty-two, inspectors to twenty-five, and the fraud roll emplayes to fifteen. It is stated at the department that these changes are made solely in the interest of economy, and no new appointments will be made to fill the scancies created. Secretary Manning has also decided that hereafter the appropria-tion for the prevention and detection of frauds upon customs and revenue, shall not be used for the purpose of making per-manent appointments, but shall be confined strictly to paying for information received concerning revenue frauds, and to enable

the department to employ persons in special cases, where it is believed frauds are being The President's message asking for the return of the Nicaragua, Spanish and Dominican Treaties was received by the Senate to-day in executive session. The treaties will

be returned to the Executive at once, no action of the Senate being required. Senator Sherman has declined to serva upon the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Sherman and the Senate Finance

Committee. Washington, March 13,-In the absence of any authentic information gossip is busy over the rumored reasons for Senator Sher man's declination to serve upon the Finance Committee. To an Associated Press reporter who asked Sherman for his reasons to-day, he said: "If I have any apologies to make I will make them to my constituents." The report of two years ago that Sherman wishe t to be restored to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, from which he withdrew to become Secretary of the Treasury, is revived; and it is said some personal ill feeling existed between himself and Senator Morrill, the present Chairman of the committee, in consequence. Mr. Morrill was asked in regard to the matter to-day, but re-

plied he had nothing to say, but added that so far as he knew the relations between Sherman and himself which is not entirely cordial between Sher-man and Aldrich, and rumor alludes indefinitely to a demand or request, said to have been made by the former that the latter should be removed from the Finance Committee, in default of which he (Sherman) would no longer serve. This can not be traced to any authentic source, but on the other hand, none who should know the facts are found to deny it. It can be said that when the subject of Sherman's retirement was referred to in caucus the other day, a colloquy which ensued between Sherman and Morrill was kindly in tone, each professing a sincere personal esteem for the other. The only reason brought forward there for the retirement of Sherman was his belief that the interests of his constituents were not fairly considered in the action of the committee upon the wool tariff, Sherman asked then to be relieved from further service, but the caucus, by a formal vote, declined to relieve him, The misunderstanding between Sherman and Aldrich dates back, it is said, to the action of the com-mittee respecting the tariff, and has been revived and possibly increased by the controversy over refunding and National Bank measures, in respect to which the two were advocates of widely different courses of pro-

It is likely that nothing further can be heard of the matter until next session, as the committee will have nothing to do beyond the consideration of nominations daring the present session.

The President's Proclamation. Washington, March 13 .- The following preclamation has been issued by the Presi-

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation: Whereas it is alleged that certain individuals, associations and persons and corporations are in authorized possession of portions of the territory mown as the Oklahoma lands, witain the Indian Perritory, which are designated, described and ecognized by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authority thereof as Indian lands; and whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States have begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid lands, and are now threatening such entry and occupation, and, whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons regular or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without permission expressive and legality obtain. without permission, expressly and legally obtain-

ed of the Interior Department.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests, as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said territory, where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid. I, Grover Cleveland, Pre-ident of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person, or persons, now in occupa-tion of such lands, and all such person, or persons, as are intending, preparing, or threatening to enter in or settle upon the same. that they will not be permitted to enter upon said territory, or if already there, will be allowed to remain thereon, and that if due regard for and voluntary obedience to laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the Government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abase all such unsuthorized possession, and to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from the said Indian lands.
In testimony whereof, I have here inserted by my band, and caused the real of the United States

to be sflixed. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

Undoing Chandler's Political Work. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- One of Secretary Whitney's first official acts was to undo one of ex-Secretary Chandler's most audscious pieces of political chicanery, perpetrated during the recent campaign. It was the transfer of Commander Evans, of Light House Board, from the Maryland to the Norfolk, Va.,

District. Commander Evans was located at Norfolk during the late political canvass, and Senator Mahone, the Readjuster, attempted to coerce him into some work of the campaign that was disreputable. The Commander spurned the audacity of the Old Dominion ruler, and he was immediately transferred. The transfer was so manifestly pnjust that Secretary Whitney promptly undone it.

Democratic Members that Retire Highly Respected. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Few members retired from the House on the 4th with more respect of the people here and the representatives of those throughout the country than some of the Democratic members from Indiana. Mr. Lamb will ever be remembered by the participants in the Congressional proceedings of the past two years as a gentleman of brilliancy, care, courtesy and energy. He was an influential member, accomplishing much for his con-

stituents and making no mistake. Mr. English, although but a short time in the House, made a very favorable impresvices of forty persons in various parts of the | sion. He was always at his post of duty, and there was nothing too onerous for him to do for the people he served. He has de-cidedly good ability for the position of Congressman and has the energy and inclination

to apply it.

Mr. Wood also proved to be an arduous and effective worker, and should he return to Congress will be one of the leading men on the floor and in Committee,

There is almost universal regret among the members of the House that Hon. S. M. Stockelsger was not returned to Congress. His ability placed him high in the favor of the House, and his scrupulous honesty, untiring energy and rigid adherence to principle, gave promise that he would make a most useful legislator. Besides, he is one of the most amiable and obliging of men. The members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Gounds, with whom he was most intimately connected, placed the following testimony on record as to his standing among his fellow-members.

The official relations heretofore existing be-

tween the members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Forty-eighth Congress being about to expire, they de-sire to put upon record the kindly respect they

approaching separation: but they especially desire to express the high esteem they have for Hon. Strother M. Stockslager, Chairman of the Committee, for his gentlemanly deportment, uniform courtesy and efficient discharge of the duties imposed by his position; therefore, be it
Resolved, That Hon. Strother M. Stockslager,
Chairman of the House Committee on Public
Buildings and Grounds of the Forty-eighth Congress, has won the respect and friendsaip of all his committee colleagues, of both parties, by a patient courtesy that has never changed, an unfish generosity that has never contracted, an industry that has never wearied, and that he is entitled to public commendation for his con-stant devetion to official duty and watchful guar-dianship of this branch of the public interest confided to his charge and management.

Its Report on Consumption and Distribution of the Corn and Wheat Crops. Washington, March 10 .- The report of the consumption and distribution of corn and wheat from the statistical returns from the Department of Agriculture shows that 371/4 per cent, of the last crop of corn remains in the farmers' bands, against 33 per cent, on the 1st o March, 1884. The supply in farmers' hand last March, 1884, was 512,000 were cordial. There is said to be a feeling | 000 bushels. The remainder now is about

Stock in the Middle States is 290,000 000, against 220,000,000 in last March. In the South the proportion is the same as last year, 41 6 per cent., but the quantity is 145,000,000 bushels against 138,000,000. The proportion in the West is 36,7 instead of 30.7, and the quantity amounts to 490,000,000 bushels, or 144,000 bushels more than the stock of last March.

Two years ago the stock remaining at the same date was 587,000,000 bushels, or 36,3 per cent. of the crop of 1,617,000,000. The amount shipped is a few millions less than

Exports equal 28,000,000 bushels, against 32,000,000 at the same date in 1884, and the commercial receipts at western markets are also less, a full eastern crop reducing slightly the demand, notwithstanding the reduction

The proportion of merchantable corn is very large, 87 per cent., against an average of 80 per cent, for a period of years, and 60 per cent for last year. Wheat reported in farmers' hands is shout 33 per cent, of the crop, or 169,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than the stock of last March,

wheat for bread, and a little of poorer quality will be fed to stock. The stock on March , 1883, was 28.5 per cent, of the previous crop, or 143,000,000 bushels; that on March , 1882, was 98,000,000 bushels. The quality is reported above the average in every Western State, except Illinois and Missouri, and in nearly all the Atlantic and Gulf Coast

THE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

They Are Indiguant Over the President's Proclamation, Hold a Meeting and Pass Resolutions, Which Are Telegraphed to the President.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 14 .- The President's proclamation was received through the newspapers at noon to-day, and great disappointment and indignation was manifes,ed among the boomers here, who expected his action to be favorable to their cause. A meeting was held at the camp in the afternoon, and over a thousand colonists were present. The President's proclamation was read, and the following resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice:

Wheras, The Payne Oklahoma colony, in camp at Arkanses City, have received with surprise and astonishment the full text of the proclamation issued by President Cleveland on the 13th inst., wherein it is asserted we have organized for within the Indian Territory; and,
within the Indian Territory; and,
Whereas, The laws of the United States which
provide for the removal of persons residing upon
Indian lands can not in any way apply to the

aforesaid Oklahoma lands. Whereas, At the present time a large number o cattle men and cattle syndicates are occupying these same lands, with permanent improveme for grazing and farming purposes, among whom may be mentioned the Berry Bros., Burke & Mar-tin, Fitzgerald Bros., McClellan Cattle Company, Wyeth Cattle Company, Hewins & Titus, Williams Bros., Standard Oil Company. B. H. Sanderson, Beile Plaine Cattle Company. John Purcell, But-ler Company, Ben Keith, Quartermaster Clerk Houser, and the same are not nor have they been disturbed or ejected from the lands. We can see no justice or reason for the enforcement of an order in case of actual settlers, which is not also enforced upon cattle men who continue to hold

housands of cattle upon these lands; therefore, Resolved, That in our opinion President Cleveland has not been made acquainted fully with the situation which we had hoped and believed would be done before he made any public utterance, and we yet demand a thorough and speedy investigation and explanation as to why settlers are ejected and rich syndicates are allowed to remain; and further, we condemn the misrepresentation of General Hatch in stating to the secretary of War there were no trespasses now in Secretary of War there were no trespasses now in the Indian Territory. To our knowledge and also that of General Hatch, the above named cattle men are holding large herds upon these lands. Be it further

Resolved, That we demand of President Cleveland an explanation of the laws and treaties gov-erning said Oklahoma lands, by which he claims said lands are Indian lands, and we impatiently wait a most speedy reply, and we instruct our President to forward these resolutions by tele-graph to President Cleveland.

The resolutions were immediately telegraphed to President Cleveland. Captain Couch said it to President Cleveland. Captain Couch said it was to be hoped that every man would remain in camp until an answer could be received.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of President Couch. None of the boomers left town to-day, but about fifty arrived. One thousand three hundred are here now. General Hatch and staff, Lieutenant Day and Quartermaster O'Connor left for Wichita this evening, and Major Benleen remains at Chilococa six miles wouth of Benleen remains at Chilocco, six miles south of here, in the Cherokee strip, with six companies of the Ninth (colored) Cavalry.

In Love With a Man Who Was Eaten, WHEELING, March 14.-There is living at Parkersburg, in this State, a young lady who has in her possession a large number of letters which are coveted by the War Department at Washington. but she has so far persistently refused to surrender them. They are letters from the unfortunate private Henry, of the Greely Expedition. One of them was written only a few weeks before Henry was shot. It was brought to the young lady by an agent of the department. She was betrothed to Henry, their acquaintance having commenced in 1879, through the medium of an aevertisement for lady correspondents inserted by Henry in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The girl was then but fitteen years old. She is the daughter of prominent and well-to-do parents, who were kept in ignorance of her engagement to Henry until his last visit to her while on his way to join the Greely expedition. In one of his letters Henry nairates past experiences as a special correspondnarrates past experiences as a special correspondent of the World, and says he will visit the Arctic regions, write a book that will make him rich and famous, and return, marry her and settle

Regarding the War on Louisville Gam-

Louisville, Ky., March 14.-There were no startling developments in the gambling situation to-day. The houses were all closed according to the Chief of Police's orders, but many of the sports, who think of leaving, remain over to await developments. It is charged by some of these that the whole thing is a scheme on the part of big gambling establishments to crose out the small competitors. A. M. Waddell, who owns an small competitors. A. M. Waddell, who owns an interest in nearly every gaming place in the city; Councilman Dick Watts and Elf Marks, proprietors of the largest establishments, are charged with conspiring and having the houses closed, with a view to opening up again when the matter blows over and the small gamblers are driven from the field. Chief Whallen is receiving the indorsement of the best citizens for closing the houses. He says they are closed for good so far as he has the power, and will take steps to have the gamblers leave the city or find honest employment.

have for each other, and the regret they feel at the | CHICAGO SPECULATIVE MARKETS. The Usual Expedients for Builting the Market Overshadowed by the All-Absorbing Topic of Peace or War on the Afghan Question.

Special to the Sentinel.

CHICAGO, March 14.-War news has been the feature of the past week in the speculative markets on 'Change. The enormous stocks, the weather, decreased acreage-everything has been lost sight of in watching foreign dispatches, and as thesa, during the early days, were of a character which seeme to indicate that the Russian-English difficulty might not be settled so essily after all, values advanced rapidly, and those who took Nat Jones' advice and sold "short" around 80c covered at a big loss. Even the chronic bear himself is said to have "flopped" and gone long. If this was so he got caught both ways, for towards the close the announcement of arrangements looking ta a settlement between the two great powers on the other side without bloodshed, together with liberal realizing by Billy Murray and other heavy holders, caused a sharp reaction although there still remains a liberal gain for the week. Will the beand lion actually come to a conflict after so much growling? is the question operators would like to have settled. Of course, predictions in regard to

this, are more than useless. If war is really declared, it doubtless will not be long before dollar wheat will be seen again, and there is no limit to the rise that may follow. On the other hand, should difficulties abroad be settled peaceably values would probably fall back 5@8c. Then the question would be: Is wheat a sale because stocks are larger than agar before or a purchase because larger than ever before, or a purchase because prices are lower? Backed by the fact that the acreage is supposed to be much decreased, and the probability that a split in railroad pools at the end of this month will cause a material reduction in charges for transportion to the seaboard, the in charges for transportion to the seaboard, the bulls think they have a strong case. The bears base all their hopes on the immense stocks in sight, and the large supplies still estimated to be in farmers' hands. The increase in the visible supply this week was not up to expectations, but that contained little encouragement for holders as the fact that it has not been footing up a big decrease each week for the past two months is an unheard of state of things-Crop damage stories have been put entirely in the Crop damage stories have been put entirely in the shade by more excitin; news, and, although a number of sections report the outlook decidedly unfavorable, and there are fears of drouth in California, operators pay no attention. Now, the general opinion of leading traders is that for the present we shall have a very nervous and excited market—as one broker expressed it, "a wild deal"—with prices fluctuating sharply as cables favor war or peace. On such a merket scalpers will be the only winners and outsiders operating on when the crop was less by 92,000,000 bushels. I the only winners, and outsiders operating on small margins will stand a good chance of being frozen out upon whichever side they invest. Corn is at a stand-still, sympathizing but little in either the upward or downward movement of wheat. There are few who care to sell "short" in the present condition of supply and demand, and the probability that breaking roads and lack of

grain in cribs will prevent any large increase in receipts. On the other hand, the crowd of bulls have gradually loaded up until they have got about all they can carry, and are waiting for the stuff to advance "on its merits." This makes trade slow. It needs good buying to boost the market, and even then the large number of litt who would drop their grain on any rise make it hard work to get up of a boom. Yet the market is

regarded as on a more legitimate basis than any other article and hence is considered the Provisions have ruled quiet and easy. Pork looks frail, but everybody believes there is a big power under it ready to send prices "kiting" at soon as a good force of bears can be induced to sell. When the crowd talked bullish and believed prices were going to be marked right up packers went "short" and shook tailers out with a dollar drop. Now they are in a position to drive "shorts in as soon as it is made worth their waile.

SHOCKING SCANDAL.

A Nenia Grocer's Wife Devotes Herself to Religious Revivals and the Comfort of a Loving Brother of the Church,

While Her Unsuspicious Husband is Engrossed in Business.

XENIA, O., March 14 .- Xenia received another social shock yesterday. T. C. James, a highly-respected citizen of this city, who is engaged in the grocery business, has just discovered that his wife for some time past has disregarded her marriage vows, and that another man has been occupying the place in her affections which should belong to him. This intimacy on the part of Mrs. James has covered quite a period, but Mr. James did not discover it until this week.

On Sabbath, while his wife was at church, he found a batch of letters in a closet which, on examination, proved to be part of a correspondence which had passed between his wife and a Mr. Shumate, a man who is employed at one of the twine factories in this city. The correspondence was of such a nature as to leave no doubt of the was of such a nature as to leave no doubt of the relations which existed between Shumate and Mrs. James. Mr. James did not inform his wife of his discovery, but quietly sought the advice of his friends, and, as a result, the services of an attorney were secured, and proceedings for divorce will be instituted at once. Mrs. James was kept in ignorance of her husband's knowledge of her guilt until yesterday afternoon, when the Gazette made publication of the facts, which produced the most startling sensation which has happened in Xenia for some time.

ing, and her public actions have always been most consistent with true womanhood. She was a member of the First M. E. Church of this city, and it was at this place of worship she often met Shumate, and he would accompany her home her husband always being detained at his place of business until a late hour. Shumate evinced a wonderful interest in the meetings at the church, and while the revival was in progress was a reg ular attendant, Mrs. James was no less devote in her church duties, but the members soon grew suspicious, and within the past two weeks there has been some talk of the attention Shumate was

laying to Mrs. James.

None of this reached the ear of the wronged husband, however, and he would hardly have been aware of his wife's shame at this time had it not been for the letters. In the letters which passed between Shumate and Mrs. James they adpassed between shumate and Mrs. James they addressed each other as "Sister" and "Brother," a term which is often used in the church. Among the letters found by Mr. James was one she had written to Shumate, but had not yet found time or opportunity to mail it. It invited Shumate to continue his visits to the James residence, assuring him there would be no danger in his coming, as her husband was always detained at the grocery until a late hour.

until a late hour. Mrs. James is a daughter of John Hansel, of Mrs. James is a daughter of John Hansel, of Yellow Springs, a most highly respected citizen of that place, and their daughter's shame will be a terrible blow to the parents. Mr. James has a little boy, aged four years, which he will place in charge of his brother at Wilmington. He has notified his father-in-law of the facts in the case and requested him to come and take his daughter home if he desires to. Mr. James has been honorable in all of his dealings and connections, and has the deep sympathy of the entire community.

A peculiar feature of the case is that Shumate is a common laborer, and is far from being the style of man which usually attracts the admiration of women.

TOM NAVIN.

Adrian's Wandering Mayor Relates His Experience in Exile.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 15 .- The Sheriff's office at the County Jail has been crowded almost continually since the arrival of Thomas J. Navin with people drawn there by friendship or curiosity to see the longmissing "Kid Mayor." The meeting with his kinsfolk last night was very touching. Navin has occupied one of the upper apartments of the jail, where he is comfortably provided for, and seems to be in an easy and contented frame of mind. He tells this

story of his wanderings:
"It was the afternoon of Thursday, February 9, 1882, when I left Adrian. I received a dispatch from D. A. Easton, a New York broker, saying that parties were telegraph ing that Adrian water bonds were not regu larly issued. I telephoned Ralph Jewell; he came; I went to Howard Syckels, told him to give me a good horse, and Ralph and I drove away. On the road to Sand Creek I told Ralph all about it. At Sand Creek I took the train and went to St. Louis, and right through to Maricopa, Ariz; from

there I went to Phoenix, Ariz., by stage. I staid one day at Phonix and went to Prescott, where I remained a short time trying to make an opening in the law; but as the Graphic containing my picture began to circulate I was obliged to leave. I went te Guaymas, Mex., an staid only a short time, leaving April 1 for 'Frisco. I went back to Mexico, making headquarters at Mazatlan, and located a mine. The mine was in good shape to pay when a barber named Victor Smith, whom I had known in Detroit, came to Mazatlan. He gave information of my antecedents. The owner of the adjoining mine showed me a bogus dispatch saying officers were after me, and I was not slow to 'skip.' February, 1883, I left, going to 'Frisco, thence to Puget Sound to practice law, After visiting Tacoma, Seatle, and other places, I located at Whatcom in May, 1883. The following August I removed to Port Townsend, where I remained until the 20th of last month. I went to 'Frisco and New Orleans on my way home for economy's cake. I am extensively interested in iron mines in Washington Territory. The San Francisco Chief telegraphed the New Orleans officers about me, including the number of my baggage check. They kept track of my baggage and were with the truck on its reaching n y boarding place. They said the chief wanted me and I waited on him. He asked if I was Tom havin, wanted at Adrian for forgery. I acknowledged my identity, when he said he would make me a prisoner. A friend retained counsel, and arranged for me to get away on straw-bail Friday. I refused be-cause I wanted no more dodging officers. It is worse than ten times the imprisonment. Morey will do anything in that country. I expect to make no defense."

Sheriff Whitners being asked how Navin's friends could have released Navin, re-plied that from various officials he thought that had Navin consented he (whitmore) would have been knocked down and robbed of his extradition papers.

THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

No Material Change is Reported in the Status of the Strike-The Engineers Talk of Joining Them.

St. Louis, March 13 .- At a private conference of Vice Presidents Hayes and Hoxie and General Solicitor Brown, of the Gould lines, about strike matters, held here to-day, a telegram was received from Governor Martin, of Kansas, saying he would be here on Sunday with the Railroad Commissioners of Kansas to discuss the situation. Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, will also attend, and it is expected the meeting will determine the future action of the two States and the railway toward the strikers, and the status will be maintained till then by the roads. St. Louis, March 13,-An Atchison, Kas., special to the Post-Dispatch says: "There is no material change in the situation here, except the strikers appear more confident and profess to believe their demands will be complied with. Public sympathy continues to be with them. The attorney of the road expresses the opinion that the end is not probable for several days. No committee has yet gone from here to consult the officers of the road. It is rumored that if there is not a speedy adjustment, the engineers will join the strike."

MARSHALL, Tex., March 13,-The situation of the strike is unchanged. A general imimpression prevails that a settlement will be reached within twenty-four hours.

Kansas Cirv, March 13 -- No efforts have yet been made by the Missoui Pacific officials to move freight trains. Both sides are

SEDALIA, Mo., March 13,-This has been the quietest day since the strike began. No attempts were made to move freight trains, and the yards of the company have been deserted. It is rumored that negotiations are pending to-day looking toward a settlement. DENISON, Tex., March 13 -A mass meeting last night of the strikers adopted resolutions calling for the removal of Vice President Hoxie, and to put a man in his stead who has a little feeling for suffering humanity. It was declared the sense of the meeting that the company should furnish competent physicians in charge of the hospitals, and make quarterly reports of the expenditures to a committee of employes. It is reported to night that Sheriff Douglass is raising a posse of men to come from Sherman to morrow to restore order and help to move freights. A conflict is feared, as Douglass is a brave officer. The strikers have concluded to meet the Sheriff with a brass band and escort him the the yards and present him

Archison, Kas., March 13.—No change in the attitude of the Missouri Pacific strike. Governor Martin and the Railroad Commissioners returned to Topeka to-day.

Special to the Sentines. Dallas, Tex., March 13.-At a mass-meeting of the citizens of Dallas, held last night, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the sympathy of this meeting is hereby extended to the employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway system, who have struck against a reduction of wages insufficient to sustain life.

Resolved, That as a matter of justicelland right the Missouri Pacific Railway should reinstate the wages to the former figures. A benefit will be given the strikers on Sat-urday night at the Coliseum Theater. A committee has been appointed to solicit aid from the citizens of Dallas for the strikers. The News' Palestine, Tex., special says: The strike at this place ended this afternoon. Superintendent Herrin sent for the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Union, who immediately waited upon him. The result of the conference was an order to resume work to-morrow morning on the old terms as before the last cut. The agreement to this effect has been signed by Superintendent Herrin, Master Mechanic Morris, and the strikers' committee also. If extra time is put on they will receive extra pay. This agreement only extends to the Inter-rational and Great Northern branch of the Gould system. The workingmen are greatly elated over the victory and are being congratulated an all sides for accomplishing

their end without violence. man With a Trunk Full of Lette

From an Episcopal Minister. NEW YORK, March 14.-Mrs. D. E. S. Hudson was arraigned to-day, charged with swindling the proprietor of the Coleman House out of \$25 for board and lodging. She pleaded not guilty, and declared she had never swindled any person. In Boston she said she merely got into debt, and did not go into bankruptcy because she had not the means to do so. She was held in ball for trial. In means to do so. She was held in ball for trial. In her rooms were found a trunk full of letters from Rev. J. B. Drysdale, now pastor of the church of Williamsburg, and formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Boston. These letters were full of endearing expressions and thanks for money and presents, and requests to burn the letters. He also talks about consultations with fortune tellers and his troubles in the Boston church. Drysdale decides the best any claim upon him, whereas she denies she has any claim upon him, whereas she claims he was on terms of intimacy with her in Boston, and had cost her between \$300 and \$1,000. From the Coleman House she wrote him for money, and she also wrote about him to Assistant Bishop Potter.

An Exodus From Virginia. Lynchburg, Va., March 16 .- Hundreds of inhabitants of the southwest counties of Virginia are emigrating to Western States. The country they leave is bluegrass grazing lands and fertile, but owing to the want of railroad communication and the disaster of last year's drouth, the movement is approaching an exodus. It has been going on for a month,